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COUNTRY Poland

REPORT NO. 144
732

TOPIC Military Labor Details in the Warsaw Area

Military Information from Gostynin, Kazun and Blonie

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EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT July 1949 to January 1951

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DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 5 July 1951

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REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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Military Labor Details.

1. During the summer and fall of 1950, military detachments of 150 to 180 soldiers were regularly employed in harvesting at the nationalized Bialuty (R 53/P 78) estate on Sundays. The soldiers said that they came from Warsaw where they were quartered in low wooden barracks buildings. Four other nationalized estates in this area were also allotted labor details of the same strength at that time. The detachments were commanded by Poles. All soldiers, mainly between 22 and 25 years old, were ethnic Germans from Upper Silesia who had opted for Poland after World War II. Most of them had completed their first year of service by the fall of 1950 and expected to serve a second year. They wore Polish Army uniforms and rectangular collar patches, half white and half red with the dividing line running vertical. Officers wore visor-type caps with red bands while the enlisted men wore field caps. The soldiers arrived by truck in the morning and returned in the evening. They were unarmed and said that they received no weapons training, but were formerly employed in construction work in Warsaw.
2. Labor detachments, each comprising about 200 air force troops, chiefly Poles, who wore dark-blue uniforms, came to the Bialuty estate on two or three Sundays. They said that they were employed in construction work at the airfields in Warsaw. *

Installations in Gostynin.

3. In July 1949, the old three-story barracks building on the east side of ul. Stalina in Gostynin (Q 53/J 91) served as a civilian hospital. It had a street frontage of about 30 meters. A destroyed barracks installation which was not reconstructed by the summer of 1949 was located north of the hospital on the same side of the street. No Polish or Soviet troops were stationed in Gostynin prior to July 1949.
4. The UB (Security Police) district office was on the east side of ul. Stalina, about 200 meters north of the destroyed barracks installation. In the summer of 1949, the office was headed by one Borkowski, (fnu), and had 20 men. The MO (Militia) district office, also staffed by about 20 men, was on the west side of ul. Stalina, opposite the UB office.

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25X1~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Barracks Installation at Kazun.

5. A large barracks installation with a road frontage of 700 to 800 meters was on the southeastern edge of Kazun (R 53/K 70), west of the main road between Modlin (R 53/K 71) and Warsaw. The installation was between the road and a lake. In the spring of 1950, it was occupied by Polish soldiers who served for two years. Gunfire was heard in the vicinity. **

UB Office in Blonie.

6. A UB office of about 20 men wearing visor-type caps with red and black bands was located southeast of the Blonie (R 53/P 78) railroad station. A small MO detail was also located in the town. No military units or offices were located in Blonie prior to January 1951.

* ☐ Comment. Similar military labor units have been previously reported from the Upper Silesian industrial area.

** ☐ Comment. The installation is known as the Engineer Barracks and is occupied by the 1st Engr Regt. ☐

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